BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1840. 3,206.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War. corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 2, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 2, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	"	1
Policies of Insurance	"	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Aus.	8
Interest Bonds	"	8
Bills of Lading	"	8
Powers of Attorney, each	"	8

Bombay, 2nd September 1840.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will dispose of by Public Outcry at their rooms, this day Wednesday, the 2nd September, commencing at 11 A. M. the following assortment of Goods, viz.

Pieces of Turkey Red Cloth (slightly damaged) and Spotted Muslin, Millinery consisting of White Lace Gloves, and Mittins, Silk Scarfs, Pieces of Silk. (Colors Black, Blue and White) Native Sarries and Trowsers. An Invoice of flowered and plain Bobbin Net, White Marseilles, white Drill. Printed Quilting and dyed Satteen. The Comic Annual, Life of Sir D. Baird; Victories of the British Army, Life of Louis the 14th. A few pieces of very handsome Kincob, an assortment of Hardware, a few cases of Superior French Brandy, Bottled Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Furniture, and a few lots of sundries.

AT NOON.

A Landau in good order. A young dark Grey Horse, about 14 | 1, only 3 years old, and sound; would make a beautiful Lady's Horse. A white Arab Horse about 14 | 1, six years old and sound will be sold privately if fair offers are made.

Also any other Horses, or Carriages, or Cattle that may offer.

After which several casks of Trueman Hanbury and Co's Beer.

WOOLER AND CO.—Have just opened for sale, the following Carriages &c. from KESTERTON & Co. London.

A fashionable Pelham with attached Boot and Seat in front, complete	Rupees	1600
A Ditto Cabriolet Phaeton with seat in front, and a set of best double Harness	"	1700
Two Handsome Shigrams with plate Glass Windows, Patent Spring Cushions &c	Each "	1600
One Do. Light Parsee Buggy	" "	900
One Do. Do. Cabriolet Cane Body	" "	900

Bombay Green, 2nd Sept. 1840.

The Sportsman.

CABOOL RACES.

4th Day, Thursday, 21st July.

A Sweepstakes of 10. G. M. each, H. F. with 15 added, R. C. (1 mile and 200 yards) 9-7 each.

Capt. Douglas' Bundeela, ... 9 4 distanced Dewan.
Lieut. McKean's The Unknown, 9 7 1 Mr. Conolly.
Capt. Wheeler's Sultan, ... 9 7 2 Mr. Sneyd.
5 Subscribers did not name.

The horses went off at a tremendous pace, Bundeela getting a start of 2 or 3 lengths and Sultan falling behind about 7—at the ½ mile from home the leading horses were neck and neck, and in the next quarter *Sultan* had brought up his lee-way and they were all together at the distance. *Bundeela* coming in first by a length, and the *Unknown* 2nd by a nose. A cross was claimed and established. It appeared that *Bundeela*, sulking, rushed from the outside to the in and back again. Completely throwing the *Unknown* out of his stride. Time 2 16.

2D RACE.—The Beaten Handicap of 15 G. M. and 2 entrance; 1 mile.

		weight.
Capt. Backhouse's G. A. H. Lakur-ow, ..	9-9	—1 Mr. Conolly.
Mr. Squarrel's .... B. A. H. Acorn.....	9-4	—2 Mr. Hicks.
Capt. Shortreed's .. G. A. H. Tam O'Shanter,	9-7	—3 Mr. Sneyd.
Capt. Douglas..... B. H. Ghazee, ...	9-0	—4 Dewan.

This was a very good Race, and run in 2-35—*Lakur-ow* well held behind till near home, when he came out and won by ½ a length.

Match between the horses which had run a dead heat at catch weights on Saturday.

Mr. McKean's .. .. Grasshopper, ... 8 0—1 Dewan.
Captain Fisher's.. .. Hyder, ...8-0—2 Combes.
Won easy, in 57½ seconds the ½ mile.

5th Day, 23rd July.

A pair of Shawls, given by H. M. Shah Soojah, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. each 6 subscribers—2½ miles.

Capt. Shortreed names, Mr. Balderston's B. H. Ghuzni, 9-3 Mr. Lambert, 3
Captain Wheeler's .. .. G. A. H. Methodist 10-3 Mr. Hay 1
Capt. Carlyon names, Capt. Wheeler B. A. H Sultan, 10-0 Mr. Conolly, 2
Captain Douglas .. .. G. A. G. Bundeela, 10-0 Dewan, .. 4

Bundeela and *Methodist* went off at score for a mile. *Ghuzni* following, and *Sultan* some lengths behind; at the back of the course the pace became a mere canter, but at the distance, the 2nd round *Bundeela* made play. *Methodist* hard on in the rear to give his antagonist the *opportunity* of sulking, of which he fully availed himself. *Methodist* then took the lead at the steady pace, and about the ½ mile from home, *Sultan* made a rush at the *Ghuzni* horse and cut him down in seven strides.

Sultan and *Methodist* coming in together very quietly till they reached the railings, when they were let go (the beat horse having been declared to win) the latter winning by a nose. This Race caused a great deal of interest.

6th Day, 25th July.

A Fancy Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each, 1 mile, 9-7 each.

Capt. Wheeler's G. A. H. Methodist, Mr. Hicks, 1
Capt. Shortreed's G. A. H. Tam O'Shanter, Mr. Lambert, 2
Mr. McKean's G. A H. Juniper, Mr. Conolly, 3

This was originally a match into which *Methodist* was admitted by mutual consent some days before the meeting. *Methodist* won by several lengths hard held. There was a very pretty contest for the 2nd place, which was given to *Tam O'Shanter* by a head.

Match for 25 G. M. 1 mile, 10 stone each.

Mr. Balderston's .. .. B. H. Ghuzni, Dewan 1
Mr. McKean's .. .. G. A. G. Grasshopper, Conolly 2

Won very easily by *Ghuzni*.

FINIS.

Thus ends the 2nd Cabool Race Meeting.

The settling went off smooth as oil, every man almost having had his turn of luck both bad and good in some shape, with losses being very insignificant.

Douglas won the Envoy's purse, the great race of the meeting, he likewise turned out of his stable the winner of the Handicap, but he lost a race by his *Bundeela* sulking and zig-zagging the other horses, and a good chance of the shawls by his stopping altogether.

Captain Shortreed's *Tam O'Shanter* disappointed his owner and won nothing. The same may be said of *Acorn* and *Zamiel* went to the wash.

McKean's the *Unknown* bought but the other day, in very low condition, exceeded all our expectations, and won the Welter, with a lump of money, in good style, running well up in his Races, save the handicap Wheeler's stable unluckly at first in 'am Weller' throwing out a splint, '*Forester*' traming off, and *Methodist* galling his back and being unable to run for two days, had his victory in running 1st and 2nd for a pair of handsome shawls, the gift of H. M. Shah Soojah, and in winning a Sweepstakes.

Considering that our horses were but half trained, the running may be considered as excellent.

The Racing being over, we are to wind up our sport with a steeple chase over the meadows, an account of which shall be sent to the *Gazette* in due course.

THE CABOOL STEEPLE CHASE CAME OFF.

On Tuesday Evening, 28th July.

Mr. Magnis, 'The Pale Horse,' .. .... 1 Owner.
Captain Wheler's Methodist,' .... .. 2 Mr. Hicks
Mr. McKean's 'Ceres,' .. .. 3 Owner.

1 Mile over the Meadows, with 8 jumps for a purse of 20 G. M.

The Pale Horse took the lead, was never headed, and won without making the smallest mistake.

Methodist, though but a galloway, charged his fences gallantly and looked very like a winner on clearing the 15 foot ditch, but fell at a wall and ditch near home and lost his chance.

The Mare *Ceres* refused the first jump and was pulled up.—*Delhi Gazette, August* 19

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 1st. Ship Benares, D. McGregor, Master, from Kurrachie 29th Augt. *Passengers.*—Lieut. Webber Smith H. M. 40th Regt. 2 Conductors, 2 European Prisoners and Guard with other followers.

SAILED.—Augt. 30th. Ship John Wm. Dare, J. C. Shepherd, Master, to Liverpool. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Shepherd and Child.

Do. 30th, Futtay Halbaree, Hajee Nacodah, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—30 Natives.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Hugh Lindsay.
SCHOONERS	Berenice.
Shannon,	Cleopatra.
CUTTERS.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Seaforth.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Westmoreland,
Mahamudy.	Cumbrian.
Adele.	Monarch,
Sir John Herschel.	John Campbell.
Julia,	Leonard Dobbin.
Crown.	Northumberland.
Colchester,	Kingston.
Lord Auckland,	Julius Cæsar.
John,	Thomas Bold.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Atiet Rahiman.
Cauderbux.	Caledonia,
Doulut Savoy,	Essavie
Lady Grant.	Good Success.
Pittamber Savoy.	Maria.
Earl of Clare.	Ruby
Caroline,	Futhal Hair.
Charles Forbes,	Westbrooke.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Benares.
Soobrow.	
Colonel Newal.	PORTUGUESE
	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	30th Sept.
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.	London	10th Sept.
Cumbrian	Foster and Co.	London	10th Do.
Kingston	Skiuner & Co.		
Colchester	Ritchie Steuart and Co.	Liverpool	31st inst.
Leonard Dobbin	McGregor B.Co	Liverpool	dispatch
John Campbell.	McVicar B.Co, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	Do.	dispatch
Clarendon		Moulmein.	dispatch
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta	dispatch
Sir J. Herschel.			
The Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth	Frith	Colombo	1st Sept.
Northumberland	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta	10 Sept.
Atiet Rahiman,	Capt. Lugrin	Do.	dispatch
Caroline	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	dispatch.
Westmoreland,	W. Nicol & Co.	China	1st Sept.
Earl of Clare		Do.	
Good Success	J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	1st Sept.
Monarch	McVicar B. Co,	Do.	10th Sep.
Julius Cæsar.			
Thomas Bold	McVicar B. Co.		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna		London	
Sarah	Grey and Co.	London	19th May.
*Dartmouth.	Dirom, Carter&Co.	London	18th May.
Ida		London	25th May.
Childe Harold		London	2d June
Bombay	Dirom Carter&Co	London	14th June
Java		London	14th June
Herefordshire,		London	
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	Do.	
Midas		Do.	
Severn		Do.	10th April
William	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	30th April
*Madonna	Dirom Carter&Co.	Liverpool	15th May
Helena	McG. Brownrig co	Liverpool	
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.	Do.	
Allan Ker		Do.	
Superior		Do.	
Royal Saxon		Do.	
Herculean		Do.	
Frances		Do.	
Princes Charlot		Do.	
Ann		Do.	
Duke of Lancaster		Do.	
Charlotte		Hull	21st May.
John Garrow	Foster and Co.	Newcastle	
*Klien	Skinner &Co.	Clyde	10th May
James Morgan.	Ditto	Do.	31st do.
John Mitchell.		Do.	9th do
Brilliant		Do.	
Memnon	Dirom Carter&Co	Llanelly	5th July
*Ino		Llanelly	8th Feb.
Amozan		Do.	9th May
Emilia	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux.	4th June
Bolivar		Rio	
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co	Nantes	1st Feb.
Ardaseer		China	
Adele	Davond Sessoon	Marseilles	18th May.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

Time of High Water.

SEPTEMBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
2nd Wednesday	10 13	10 82
3d Thursday	11 5	11 40

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 2—Wednesday.—London burnt 1666, O. S.
3—Thursday.
4—Friday.—{ Moon First Quarter.—Fort of Aleeghur taken 1803.
5—Saturday.
6—Sunday.—12th Sunday after Trinity.
7—Monday —Enurehus.
8—Tuesday.—Nativity of B. V. Mary.

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JULY.
" *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 22ND AUGUST 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36. at 98-8 to 98-12
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. at 104-8 to 104-12

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 30th.—Ensign E M. Nixon, 6th Regt., N. I. from Poonah.
do. 31st Lieut Forbes, 23d Regt. N. I from Poona.
do. do. Capt. Prior, 21st Regt. from Kapoolie.
do. do. Bt Capt. Johnston, H. M. 17th Regt.
do. do. Capt. J. W. Chalmers, Marine Bat. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 29th.—Lieut. Col. Marshall, 25th Regt. N. I. to Scinde.
do. do. Capt. Teasdale Ditto to Scinde.
do. do. Capt. Jackson Ditto ditto.
do. do. Lieut. Follett, Ditto ditto.
do. do. Lieut. Lodge Ditto ditto.
do. do. Ensign Shubrick Ditto ditto.
do. do. Capt. Darley H. M. 17th Regt. to Poonah.
do. 21st, Capt. Thornton, 2d E. Regt. to ditto;
do. do. Ensign Whitehill Ditto to ditto.

do. do. Ensign Miles Ditto, to ditto.
do. do. Lieut. J. W. Renny 19th Regt. to Tannah.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon Richard Woosnam to Poonah.
Sept. 1st Capt. Morris 24th Regt. to Poonah.
do. 2d Capt. Williams 2d Grs. Regt. to Scinde.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon James Jephson 25th Regt. to Scinde.
do. do. Lieut. C. S. Blake Artillery to Sukkur.
do. do. Lieut. H. Rudd 5th Regt. N. I to Scinde.

Contributions to the District Benebolent Society in August 1840.

Capt. Westley.....	52	0	0
Capt Whitelocke.....	30	0	0
Gazette Office Establishment	20	0	0
Capt. G. P. LeMessurier.....	25	0	0
Rs...	127	0	0

D. GILDER,—*Secy. D. B. S.*
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1840.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 2, 1840.

THE following is the Shipping report since our last; September 1, Ship *Benares*, D. McGregor, Master, from Kurachee 29th August—Passenger: Lieut. W. Smith, H. M. 40th Regt.

WE have much pleasure in stating that the Theatrical Petition has reached its destination, a considerable number of signatures having been added by the Inhabitants of Bombay now sojourning at Poonah.—The purport of the reply from the Private Secretary of the Hon'ble the Governor, is that the "Petition has been received and will have "the full and early consideration of his Ex-"cellency."

WE have received Calcutta Papers of the 19th Ultimo, the Dawks of the 17th and 18th have not yet come to hand, perhaps some such accident has befallen them as occurred to the Bombay Dawk of the 29th Ultimo, in the Koodaim Nullah, as mentioned by our Brother of the *Courier*, in his yesterday's issue.

AN Inquest was held on Monday on the Body of a man of the Hindoo caste—who had been found lying on the Roadside near Parell, in a state of Insensibility from Drinking on the evening of Saturday last, from whence he was removed by the Police to the Chowkey and afterwards taken on to the Native General Hospital where he died, a Verdict was returned that deceased died from excessive Drinking.

It appeared Deceased had also been found drunk on the Road the day before, and liberated in the morning, on the promise of good behaviour.

OUR Brother of the *Courier* "who has no "desire to impart dismal tidings, which he "fears are too true" in his last issue appears to think that it is high time that the name of the Hero, Mehrab Khan's Son, who lately recaptured Khelat should be made public, now as we are at all times willing to oblige a brother in perturbation and uneasiness of mind we willingly give him the name, NUSSEER KHAN, which we inserted in our columns long ago. We refer our Readers to another article in which will be found the latest intelligence received from Sukkur and Kuratchee.

WE have received a letter by the *Benares* from Kurrachee dated 29th August, by which we have received the following items of News which we lay before our readers. As rumours and *rumours only* not vouching for their veracity in any way, but fearing much that Nusseer Khan has really taken Khelat, and if so, it is not improbable that emboldened by success, the Beloochees may have made a rush upon the other weak posts and carried them. We are still without authentic accounts of the fall of Kahun and for our parts would consider the destruction of poor Captain Browne, his brave brother officers and party as much the greater calamity of the *two*. Khelat will not hold out an hour against any of our forces, and the mere appearance of a large body of Troops will most probably send all the hectoring Beloochees to their fastnesses. Nusseer Khan's price seems to have fallen. A Contemporary the *United Service Gazette* stated yesterday that he valued himself at 40 lacs, our Correspondent says 5.—This is a mighty depreciation of stock 800 per cent. We imagine a time will come when no body would take him at his own valuation. As for the Russians marching to Herat, what balloons brought them? If they could not get to Khiva, how did they manage to reach Herat. As for Nusseer Khan and his followers swearing to extinguish the feringees on the Khoran, as the venerable Mrs. Glasse says they had better "*first catch their fish.*" From another account which we received from Lehree of the 9th of August, it appears part of the Force was to proceed forthwith, so that November is rather too distant a period to assign for the operations. We have no doubt that the whole account is just the common topic of conversation of the day at Kurrachee, and much obliged as we are to our kind informant we have given our speculations on the matter which after all may be *gup* too.

Kurachee, 29th August.—It is said the Russians, are in full march on Herat. The troops at Sukker are to take the field in great force to relieve Quetta and retake Kelat. This force of about 3,000 men are to march early in November. The Weather at Kurachee quite delightful, at Sukker quite the reverse. The heat at Sukker is intense. The son of Merab Khan offers to make peace and restore his prisoners on condition that the British pay 5 lacks of Rupees as indemnity for the damage done to the Town by the force under Major General Willshire. The Jewels and other booty to the amount of 15 lacks to be restored and the expense of his present successful expedition to recapture the inheritance of his family amounting to 3 lacks, more or less must also be made good to him. Should these conditions be refused, he and his followers have sworn on the Koran that they never will sheathe the sword until the Feringee Infidels are driven from the land of their fathers.

THE Medical Warrant Officers having had their full swing here, have transmitted their griefs to the mercies of our Calcutta Contemporaries, we are happy to see that their cause has been ably taken up by the "*Englishman*" and on the very best of grounds, namely, that "of "furthering the just interest of all grades of "the Service." We congratulate them on this poiut, and trust that such arrangements will eventually be made by Government as to place both Services in the position their merits deserve:

"We readily give insertion to a communication from one of the Bombay Medical Warrant Officers, because the subject of it is one which we presume must be interesting to the same class belonging to this Presidency, and because we are ever willing to further the just interests of all grades of our military supporters,—in token of which the last ten days (to say nothing of earlier times) have seen us taking a range of advocacy extending from the immediate rights of Major Generals, down to the respectful solicitations of the non-commissioned officer. In the present instance we do not think it necessary to offer any opinion on the merits of the memorial, which is unexceptionably written, but only to call thereto the attention of the memorialists' brethern in this quarter, as if they are in the same position as those at Bombay, the same kind of memorial will apply, mutatis mutandis, to the circumstances of the case, and be likely to obtain for them the Governments consideration."—*Englishman, August 13.*

ON looking over our English Files, received by the last Overland, we find an Extract of a letter which we have this day inserted in our columns, written to a Commercial House in Frankfort, from Serampore. It behoves us to point out how a moral and religious bias may interfere to obscure the sound political views of our own compatriots, in writing their lucubrations to their friends in Europe, and thus through prejudice misleading the Continent in general upon the bearings of the Opium Question which we may safely say has never been fairly discussed in any Society in Europe, until the late proceedings and examinations took place in the British Parliament. As regards the fitting out and sending an Expedition, we trust sufficient has been done to convince the Chinese of our power and will to avenge an Insult. For the bravery of Mr. Lin we merely refer to the action fought with the *Volage*. The correspondent says that "Lin not Elliott is to blame for all that has happened." This is all very good for those who know nought of the question, but we rather fancy that when the expresses come to be laid before the English Public "the boot will be found to be on the other leg" and Mr. Lin turn out to be as great a Smuggler and Opium Smoker as any of the Howquas or Mouquas inhabiting Canton on the Eastern Coast, we have merely extracted this letter as a proof, how little, our Dear Native Land, or Continental neighbours know of the subject, and the many enemies that, under the pretence of being anti-opiumists, furnish a batch of Correspondence, which any Journal in the East would ridicule and laugh at as a piece of absurdity equaled only by the compositions of the great Lin himself.

"SERAMPORE, MARCH 14.

"You are doubtless curious to know how the business with China will turn out—so am I. No one, however, rightly knows what the Government intends to do. We only know that the authorities have received directions for arranging the affair, that several ships of war are ordered to Singapore, and that from 2,000 to 3,000 troops will within a few days be embarked to proceed towards the east. Some allege that it is intended to take possession of Formosa, and to operate from that island, so as to compel the Chinese to come to an understanding. Lin is a bold fellow, that no one can deny, but perhaps he went too far in attempting to starve out Mr. Elliot though for my part I have no doubt that Elliot deserved it. He said, it is true, that he would aid the Chinese Government in suppressing the opium trade, but it is certain that he secretly promoted it. Lin has returned an excellent answer to the note from Elliot, in which he says 'that he will do every thing in his power to bring about the restoration of the ancient relations.' Lin states all the complaints regularly, point by point, and proves that Elliot, not he, is to blame for all that has happened. All trade with the English is not only stopped, but the introduction of every kind of British manufacture is prohibited."

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, 22ND AUGUST.

The following is from a letter, dated Sukkur, 7th of August:—

"The Force in Upper Sinde, is to be increased to six Regiments during the cold season. Another Native Corps and part of the 40th Queen's have already arrived from Kurachee. The 1st and 2nd Grenadiers, with three Companies of the 40th Queen's, and some guns, are to march immediately, to relieve the post of Kahun in the Murree Hills, where two Officers, and about a hundred and fifty men, are shut up and surrounded by the Beloochees. You will have seen in the papers accounts of the loss of Lieutenant Clarke, with two Companies of Sepoys and six hundred camels, they were cut up not far from Kahun.

I should like to hear of the Belooch villains *shewing fight* to the Force about to start—1,500 of our men ought to give a good account of them. We hear a report of Quetta being made a strong station next cold season. Bombay troops are to be pushed on there from this, probably the 40th Queen's may be one of the Regiments, if they do not proceed on to Candahar or Cabool. Captain Bean is now *all right*, and so is Loveday at Khelat, the former was intending to send troops to Mustoong, after Mehrab Khan's son, but we have not heard of the *rencontre*.

The heat has been less here during the last fortnight or so, and, I trust, it will not be much felt by the troops about to take the field from Sukkur."

AGRA.—A report has reached the Station—and one apparently well founded—that Government have offered certain terms to the Nepalese Court, upon the rejection or acceptance of which, depends the question of peace or war. As these gentlemen are, however, just now in rather a pugnacious humour, their voice will probably be for war.

We perceive the trees, planted on each side of the roads of the Station in 1837 and 1838, are thriving well. We understand, that the Magistrate has hired men to rebuild their mud enclosures, and plant new trees, where former ones may have withered away. In the course of a few years, the residents of Agra will take their drives through continuous avenues of Seesoo, Peepul and other umbrageous trees—an ornamental, as well as useful improvement, in the thoroughfares of this large Station.

The principal streets of the City are far from being in good repair. A drive over them would, we think, be advantageous to the health of our drowsy Executive Officer, who apparently, stands in need, now and then, of some small stimulus.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, AUGUST 13.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Regina*, Farquharson, from the Mauritius 13th June and Columbo 4th August.

We readily give insertion to a communication from one of the Bombay Medical Warrant Officers, because the subject of it is one which we presume must be interesting to the same class belonging to this Presidency, and because we are ever willing to further the just interests of all grades of our military supporters,—in token of which the last ten days (to say nothing of earlier times) have seen us taken a range of advocacy extending from the immediate rights of Major Generals, down to the respectful solicitations of the non-commissioned officer. In the present instance we do not think it necessary to offer any opinion upon the merits of the memorial, which is unexceptionably written, but only to call thereto the attention of the memorialists' brethren in the quarter; as if they are in the same position as those at Bombay, the same kind of memorial will apply, mutatis mutandis, to the circumstances of the case, and be likely to obtain for them the Government's consideration.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Lodge True Friendship, No. 3. of Bengal, held at the *Hurkaru* rooms, No. 1, Hare-Street, Tank-square, entertained the Right Worshipful the Provisional Grand Master of Western India Dr. Burnes, K. H., on Tuesday evening; the Grand Master of Bengal and several members of the Grand Lodge were present. The health of their distinguished visitor was proposed and drank with great enthusiasm and acknowledged in a most appropriate and elegant manner. The healths of the Grand Master of Bengal, the Grand Senior Warden, and other distinguished guests present, were drank and suitably acknowledged.

The health of Brother Samuel Smith was next proposed and the high eulogium passed on him was amply merited; his hospitality, his devotion to masonry, his unwearied and exemplary zeal in maintaining the good cause; his strenuous support of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge; his unceasing solicitude for the welfare of every individual brother merited the highest praise. The health was drank with the most rapturous applause Brother Smith rose, under evident embarrasment to acknowledge the honor paid him; he disclaimed any title to the high eulogium passed on him; his whole wish was to see masonry flourish and that could only be by unity, singleness of purpose, and an unremitting endeavour not only to support the Right Hon'ble the Provisional Grand Master and the Grand Lodge, but by discountenancing all irregularities and eradicating all attempts at opposition to the high masonic authorities of the Province. Brother Smith gave a beautiful sketch of masonry from the earliest period of the order down to the time of the crusaders, and from that down to his own day, touching with the utmost delicacy on his own unceasing endeavours to uphold the order when the Grand Lodge of Bengal lapsed into a state of abeyance, stating that the powerful and judicious remedy, the late Lodge of delegates, owed its origin to him (*loud cheers*). Brother Smith expressed himself at great length and concluded amidst bursts of applause and admiration by proposing the health of the officers of '*True Friendship*.' The compliment was suitably acknowledged by Brother R. W. Chew, who expressed himself in the most unequivocal terms of affection and esteem for his Master Lodge and the deep sense of gratitude he entertained towards the Master of that Lodge for his kind and fraternal instructions, rendered doubly valuable by the suavity of manner and openness of heart with which they were imparted. 'The feast of reason and the flow of soul' were exuberent till the hour of nigh twelve when the party separated unanimously according to 'True Friendship' another wreath to the many it has gained under the patronage and auspecies of so zealous and so consistent a mason as Brother Samuel Smith.

JANITOR.

12th August, 1840,

ENGLISHMAN, AUGUST 14.

We regret to observe, by an advertisement inserted above, that Calcutta is about to lose the benefit of Mr. Ryckman's talents and services. A series of domestic troubles, which have quite unhinged this accomplished musician, have induced him to relinquish his engagements with the artillery (whose band master he has been for two years and a half,) and proceed to Batavia on the *Harmyne*. He will carry with him the good wishes and regrets of many in this place who admire his talents and respect his character.

A wing of H. M.'s 21st Fusileers has received orders to march to Dinapore, to relieve H. M.'s 16th foot, which is to come to Calcutta. On the arrival of the latter, and its assumption of the garrison duties of Fort William, the remaining wing of the Fusileers will proceed to Dinapore. This substitution of a strong for a weak corps in the neighbourhood of the Nepaulese frontier strengthens the belief that operations at the fitting season are intended.

As we understand the breaking up of the Kidderpore Upper Orphan School to have been determined on, and that the orphans are to be educated in England, as soon as arrangements can be completed for that purpose; we would suggest to the management the propriety and utility of making public all plans which may be submitted to them on that head, and the result of all enquiries which they may have directed to be made in England, in order to ascertain whether the contract system with one school, or several schools, or the creation of an establishment by the Fund itself for the purpose, shall appear to be the most eligible. It is a subject of the most grave importance, in both a moral and a financial point of view; and we maintain that the officers of the army cannot adequately consider or reflect upon the various merits of such plans as may for the first time be communicated to them in the usual form a vote-circular, and which they have to pass on after a hasty perusal at perhaps an inconvenient hour. When fairly executed, we think the method which was lately adopted in Doctor Grierson's case by the Management—sending a copy of the case to each corps, *for consideration*, but not with a specific proposition to be voted on—is an improvement on the old form of procedure (though to be allowable it must be sanctioned by either a new rule, or an amendment of the old one) because a weighty or intricate question thus comes under much useful, though desultory, discussion, and when it *is* to be voted on, the voters are acquainted with its merits, and are, so far, more capable than they can otherwise be of giving a vote which shall be likely to prove beneficial to the interests of the institution. But still there remains the other thing needful to the full dissemination, among the subscribers, of a knowledge of all such questions,—and which other thing is the publication of them, by managerial authority, in the papers; for there are so many officers who, from circumstances of local situation and the like, rarely or never see the circulars, that, it is hardly fair to them to decide upon measures with the progress of which not even common pains have been taken to render them acquainted. The other day we extracted from the *Delhi Gazette* a letter which alleged that the officers at Mussorie were in ignorance of so important an innovation as that concerning the permanent annuity to female wards, until they saw it, as a passed measure, in the public prints; and it was probably the same at Simla, and will be the same at Darjeeling in the fulness of time. Then there are always many individual subscribers at the Presidency, who must depend entirely on the papers for all such information; and in Central Asia it must often happen that detached officers may either not see, or not have long enough in possession to form a mature opinion on, the circulated documents; but who might, even amid the busiest service, find time convenient to peruse, and again refer to them, in the newspapers. So it will be in the approaching operations against the mountain, 'Carthage' which is doomed, we trust, to pass completely under our yoke; and in a word, many occasions and circumstances, besides those which we have specified, will occur to the reader in which the benefit of publicity must be undeniably great. In no other institution in India (at least on this side of it) do we perceive so great an aversion to, or horror of publishing their transactions, as obtains in regard to that at Kidderpore. The Military Fund sets it an admirable example; and the Civil and Medical Funds evince no disposition to work in the dark; and the same may be said, generally, of the Banks, and the Insurance Societies and of the various charitable institutions, and others, such as the Library, and so on. We can tell the General Management that they (we speak of the Board, as such, and not of any particular set of members) incurred all the misdoubts and unpopularity which ave been displayed towards them by the army during these five years past, mainly in consequence of their not sufficiently courting *publicity*, and these feelings will never be wholly obliterated until their policy in that respect is thoroughly reformed. We have a warm and sincere interest in the welfare of the society; but we are quite positive that its welfare is best promoted by open and candid dealing between the constituents at large and the directorial body, and that nothing betokens such dealing, prima facie at all events, so much as an evident desire on the part of the latter to avail themselves of all proper means of making public their proceedings. On the subject of the *Delhi Gazette* letter, we happen to have the means of giving an extremely clear explanation of the nature of the new rule, and of the period of its coming into operation, and that we shall offer on another day, as we wish to submit our sentiments on it, at the same time, to the consideration of the subscribers; but at present, and in relation to the main subject of this article, *publicity*, we shall merely urge upon the management the propriety of making public, from time to time, as they receive them, all the plans of education which are available in England, and applicable to the altered state of the orphans caused by the change at Kidderpore. We have reason to believe that there is now before the Board an elaborate plan for a school or college, transmitted by Doctor Grierson, at which the boys might be educated, clothed, and boarded for only twenty four pounds a year each after the first three years and a half, when however the annual cost of each boy would be within forty pounds! This appears to us to be scarcely practicable, but as Doctor Grierson has made most laborious enquiries on the subject, we must presume that it is practicable, until we can see the plan itself, and we think all our readers will concur with us in opinion that it ought to be published, so that all concerned may have the fullest chance of seeing and being able to well consider it.

HURKARU, AUGUST 15.

The following is an extract of a letter from Ferozepore, dated 29th July, 1840:—

"The Commandants of the 27th and 38th Regiments are said to have received instructions from Army Head Quarters, to complete their

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

complement of men without delay, &c., while two days back, the 5th Regiment N. I. was in orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed by water to Sukkur. The indent for the tonnage has been prepared and sent in. The cause of this unexpected movement, is rumoured to be the recapture of Khelat by the Natives, and that young Loveday, our Political there, is in durance vile. The order came from the Lieut. Governor."

We insert in another column, a notice by Messrs. Waghorn and Co., which will be interesting to parties in this country, who may be desirous of sending letters to their relatives and friends in England, without putting them to the expense of postage. Messrs. Waghorn and Co. engage to forward such letters to any part of Great Britain free of all home postage, upon payment here, for each letter under, and not exceeding one tolah in weight, of one rupee, fourteen annas, for the postage hence to Bombay; one rupee for the postage from Egypt; and one rupee Mr. Waghorn's usual commission. Thus, for three rupees fourteen annas paid here, a letter will be delivered free of all charges, in any part of Great Britain.

COURIER, AUGUST 12.

Two vessels came in on Monday from Bombay —each having made the run in only fourteen days —we think these are some of the finest passages ever made between these ports: Bombay papers of the 27th July only came in *yesterday*, so that these vessels have outstripped the dawk by nearly two days, which we think is unprecedented. This shews what might be done if a line of efficient Steamers was established to Suez.

We have been favored with the following interesting extract from the log book of the brig Nine, from Cape of Good Hope, regarding the remains of the Cargo of some vessel, which has undoubtedly been wrecked on the Maldives, (probably of the *John Campbell* of Greenock, from the paper found near the stores.) We hope that the crew have been saved, though no tidings of them have yet reached us:

"*Thursday July* 23*d*.—At day light saw the Suadiva Islands on Maldives. At ½ past 8 A. M. went to one of the small islands which I reached at 11 A. M., and on landing on a beautiful beach as white as snow (and no surf), to my astonishment found a ship's Cargo in three large huts, consisting chiefly of Cotton in good order, besides many stores We stayed on the island only half an hour being anxious to return to the ship to land in a larger boat, when I might be able to bring the most valuable articles on board, but the ship drifting by the current to the N. Eastward we had a long pull off and did not think it prudent to return to the island till the following morning, when to my surprize the island was nearly out of sight; the ship being becalmed and set by the current and the island being nearly 20 miles off, I did not think it prudent to return, not knowing the disposition of the natives, and having seen some of them on the island with a prow or canoe; who hastened away at our approach. It is my opinion that there must be at least 700 bales of cotton on the island, a great quantity of rope, a quantity of copper and many other stores. Ship's Latitude 41 deg. No th, and Longitude by Chron, 73 deg. 4 m. East, Island bearing S. S. E 10' I found a bill, having ship's name *John Campbell* of Greenock."

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, AUGUST 21.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. The *Fort St. George Gazette* of Tuesday last, officially announced the approaching departure of the Commander in Chief to the Neilgherries, an arrangement which we believe that this journal was the first to make known. His Excellency will be accompanied only by his Military Secretary Captain J. Whittingham, and expects to reach Trichinopoly on the 28th and Ootacamund about the 31st Instant; we hear that he will probably return to the Presidency by way of Bangalore and Arcot. We learn from the Hills that the Government at the suggestion of the Commander in Chief, have sanctioned the Establishment of a Depot at the Mount for the reception of European Recruits on arrival from England and Invalids and sick men sent down from the Provinces. The Staff Officer at the Mount will have charge of the Depot—but we are sorry to learn, though we can hardly credit it, without any additional Salary for so troublesome a charge as this will assuredly prove to him! The Head Quarter Division of the 37th Native Infantry embarked on the *Golconda* yesterday morning and sailed last evening direct for China. The second and third Divisions will embark on board the *Minerva* and *Sophia* on the 22d and the fourth Division on board the *Thetis* probably on the 24th Instant. The latter vessel experienced very severe weather in beating down the Bay and requires some time to refit. The *Minerva* is well worth seeing, as she is now fitted up and armed as a Transport. Rumour after rumour spreads important news from Calcutta chiefly as to the requisition for more troops for Nepal. The following from a friend at the Presidency reached us late last Evening:—

"There is a report abroad, said to have come by a letter from Calcutta from Capt. Macleod (the Burmese envoy) that 7 Regiments viz. 2 European and 5 Native will be required from this Presidency in the event of a Nepal, war—where they are to get five Native Corps to spare I do not know, as most of the Regiments are broken up into Detachments already, and in the opinion of some wise folks more widely dispersed than is prudent—A Second Eur. Regt. may be made available by sending the 55th from Fort St. George and relieving them by the 2nd Madras Europeans from Arnee.

The Minerva will not I understand be ready for sea for some days to come, in consequence of a reference to the Hills concerning the arrangements respecting her.

The "Francis Smith" had a very providential escape from fire on the passage out between St. Helena and the Cape—a quantity of boiled oil packed in tin Canisters with straw about it, spontaneously ignited, and on opening the Hold one day out burst an immense volume of smoke, which immediately raised a cry that the Ship was on fire; the European Sailors were too much alarmed to do any thing, but the Lascars, who formed about half the crew, with the assistance of the Recruits, who behaved very well, succeeded in getting the fire under in about a quarter of an hour after it was discovered."

BELLARY.—The example set by the Bangaloreans, on the Course, the Stage and in the Ball room, seems to have given an impulse to Society throughout all Southern India, as evidenced by the following account of past, present and prospective doings at Bellary.

"As the large Cantonments in this Presidency appear at the present period so very gay and fail not to make their gay doings invariably known, I think it incumbent in some person of the small society of this place to acquaint our friends with *our* amusements. In the first place,

On Monday last the Amateurs of the Station performed, before a crowded house, the Farce of "High life below Stairs" concluding with the laughable burlesque tragic Opera of "Bombastes Furioso."

In the former piece Mr. P—s of the Cavalry, in the part of "Kitty" was inimitable, and was most ably supported by Mr. R—n of the Cavalry, and Dr. M—t of the K. O. in the characters, the former "Lady Charlotte," the latter "Lady Bab." Captain V—z of the K. O. as the Duke, and Captain F—e of the K. O. as Sir Harry, kept the house in a roar of laughter. The part of Robert by Mr. W—y of the K. O. was the able personification of a Gentleman's Gentleman—though last not least, the part of "Lovel" by Mr. O'N—l was equally well acted, particularly in the country boy's part which excited unusual applause. Between the places the audience were amused by several Songs, from the Bandmen of the King's Own.

The audience were a little startled at seeing one of the amateurs dressed as a "Black Woman" enter the Boxes selling, or giving Wine, Soda water, cakes, &c. &c. which created much fun.

In the second piece "Bombastes" by Captain G—e of the Cavalry, was acted to the life, and his song "Barney Bodkin" created considerable agitation. "King Artaxomnis" by Mr. B—w of the Cavalry was most deservedly applauded. Fusbos by Mr. O'N—l of the K. O. looked and acted the Courtier, and in his Song a parody on "Believe me if all those endearing" was unanimously encored. "Distiffina" by Captain F—e of the K. O. looked the Cook maid to perfection and excelled all by far in the celebrated song "Queen Dido sat at her Palace gate." The whole went off with great eclat, and we are glad to hear that we are promised another performance in the course of next month.

A Sporting Club has just been formed which will greatly add to the liveliness of the place, and General Woulfe has kindly come forward with a handsome subscription to forward the amusements in view.

On Thursday next a Match comes off on the Race Course for a Thousand Rupees, between "Ulster" the winner of the last Madras heavy welter, and a horse the property of Mr. R—e o the Civil Service. "Ulster" giving one stone, distance one mile and a half.

On the following morning, Mr. C—l of the K. Own, rides for a bet of Five hundred rupees, to One thousand rupees, Thirty miles in one hour and ten minutes, on as many horses as he chooses. The Officers of the 5th Cavalry gave a splendid Ball and Supper some short time ago, which we are glad to see is to be followed up by the "King's Own," who have issued Cards of invitation for a Ball on the 1st of next month. The weather is now delightfully cool, and the Garrison very healthy.

KULLUDGEE.—We learn from Kulludgee that rain is much wanting in that quarter, and although slight showers have fallen almost daily for the last month, they have been of no essential benefit to the crops, which, it is feared, will suffer, unless a heavy downpour be soon experienced. Kulludgee was lately visited by Cholera which carried off two Sepoys of the 7th Native Infantry, and a few followers; happily however the ravages of the disease were not extensive, and it had entirely disappeared from the Station prior to the 12th instant.

HERALD, AUGUST 22.

The *Francis Smith*, which arrived from England a few days since, had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire between St. Helena and the Cape. Some boiled oil, packed in tin canisters with straw, having spontaneously ignited, on opening the hold one day an immense volume of smoke burst from it, to the no little alarm of the ship's company. The terror of the European sailors was such as to incapacitate them from rendering any assistance, but the lascars, who formed about half the crew, did their duty nobly. With the assistance of the recruits on board the vessel (whose conduct was very exemplary) they extinguished the fire in about a quarter of an hour.

The 33rd Regiment N. I. was inspected on the Island on Thursday evening by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Head Quarters of the 37th Native Infantry embarked on the *Golconda* on Thursday morning, and sailed the same evening direct for China. Another division of the Regiment, we understand, is to go on board the *Sophia* this day, and the remaining part of the corps will embark on the *Minerva* and the *Thetis*, (the latter vessel has arrived from Calcutta since we last went to Press,) as early in the ensuing week as practicable. A reference to the Neilgherries' Government (we mean the Government on the Neilgherries) respecting the arrangements of the *Minerva*, has, it is said, been necessary, and the *Thetis* having encountered very rough weather in her passage down the Bay requires some refitting. The delay of a few days in the departure of these two transports is consequently unavoidable.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of last evening, notifies that the general command of the Detachment of Madras Troops, attached to the China Expedition, will devolve upon Lieutenant Colonel Isacke, as Senior Officer, and that Lieutenant Colonel Montgomerie, C. B. will "exercise command" of the Artillery.

The official organ also announces that Captain T. B. Chalon has been confirmed in the Judge Advocate Generalship,—an announcement, we believe, that will give universal satisfaction.

Some of our contemporaries have been indulging in severe, but apparently just, animadversion upon the conduct of the Authorities in removing Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick from the 37th to the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry, upon the very eve of the embarkation of the former corps for the Celestial Empire. The case really does seem to be one of great, we may say *peculiar* hardship, inasmuch as up to the period of the publication of the General Order directing the transfer of the gallant officer to the 36th Regiment, he was allowed to remain in blissful ignorance of the intentions of Government respecting him, and consequently to indulge the anticipation of sharing in the honours and rewards of active military service, and to incur the expense attendant upon preparations for a distant country. Considering the long and highly honourable connexion of Colonel Fenwick with the Madras Army,—a connexion extending over a period of 40 years, during which, it is said, he has never been absent on sick certificate,—we think he might, and ought to have been treated with more consideration. If, as is alleged, the impaired state of his health unfits him for the fatigues of active service, surely it would have been but reasonable and proper, not to say just, to have afforded him more timely information that he would not be required to proceed with his brother officers to China. Precarious as is the tenure by which we hold our eastern empire, and surrounded as we are by danger, we can scarcely afford to alienate the affections of those to whom, under Providence, we are indebted for what of security we enjoy.

CEYLON.

HERALD, AUGUST 11.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 7TH.—Arrived Barque *Emma*, Captain J. Man, from London 9th March and Cape 29th June—Passengers, Doctor and Mrs. Thwaites and child, Messrs. McDougall, Taylor, Roberts, Lyall, Harper, Fraser, and Coxen.—8th—Brig *Pattal Rayman*, Suscy, tindal, from Tuputooree 20th June and Killicarre 1st August—Cargo Bales of cloth and rice—Passengers, 8 natives—Brig *Seyed Ahamid Cobeit Raphy*, J. Batta, from Karrical 14th July and Tuticoreen 7th August—Passengers, 8 natives—Cargo, rice. —10th, Sloop *Rahamany*, Jacobs, from Trincomalie 30th July and Paumban 4th August—Passengers, The Rev. J. P. Horsford and Mrs. Horsford.

9th.—Sailed Schooner *Mohoden Box*, Marsall tindal, for Muttupatta—Brig *Providence*, Anthony Santiago, tindal, for Negapatam—Passengers, 8 natives—Brig *Rangoon*, Fernando, tindal, for Negapatam—Passengers, 8 natives—Cargo, Arrecanuts.

GALLE, AUGUST 1ST.—Sailed Barque *Rising Star*, Jansz, master, for Trincomalie and Chittagong—Passengers, 1 native officer, 2 Serjeants, 50 Rank and File, 31 women and 70 children of the Ceylon Rifles, and Mr. R. Prins, M. S. A.—2d—Brig *Jaymallah*, Luseary, tindal, for Arracan—Passengers, 5 natives.

TRINCOMALIE, AUGUST 2D.—Arrived Sloop *Ann*, Heynes, master, from Cuddalore 20th and Point Pedro 30th July—Passengers, F. B. Norris Esq.

CAYTS, JULY 25TH.—Arrived Brig *Mohedin Bux*, Roedert, master, from Colombo 18th July, bound to Jaffna and Negapatam—Passengers, 13 natives.—28th—Brig *Mahomed Patta Holmofork*, Ahamadoe Eswy Saib, tindal, from Nagore 21st July, bound to Jaffna.—Sailed Schooner *Colombo* Migel Francisco, tindal, for Galle.

POINT PEDRO, JULY 26TH.—Sailed Schooner *Dorothea*, Hendrick, master, for Trincomalie—Passengers, Mrs. Atherton and family, and Mr. J. Leembruggen and family.

THE *Emma* from London which arrived in the Roadstead on the 7th inst. spoke the *Paragon* and *Charles Heartley* on the 30th June off the Cape—all well.

The latest intelligence from Burmah, states, the wife of the deposed king had been executed according to Burmese custom by trampling her to death by an Elephant; her brother, his daughter, three other women, several officers belonging to the military establishment of the old king, together with several persons of rank also suffered. The total number of persons executed on account of the insurrection are said to be about ninety—The new Monarch has ascended the throne, after a formal surrender by his deposed brother, who report says, was deeply implicated in the incurrection. There are however so many contradictory tales that the truth is not easily ascertainable; a spirit of disloyalty doubtless prevails, but whether the sparks will kindle into a flame is doubtful. At present there is not the slightest disposition to molest or annoy the European and other British subjects at Rangoon.

HERALD, AUGUST 14.

AN alarming mortality has of late taken place at Maulmein among the European community whose numbers are very limited on that station: Within a few days were consigned to the silent tomb Capt. McDonnell of H. M. 62d Regiment, the Lady of Major Wright 40th N. I. and the Lady of Lieut. Pratt of H. M. 63d Regt.; the mercantile Establishment have also suffered a loss by the death of two gentlemen. It is supposed that some sudden epidemic wafting its pestilential influence through the station occasioned the mortality, as the place is not generally or altogether unhealthy at present—Intelligence has been received from a private source at Benares, that a serious mutiny had occurred in the Nepalese Army, and that Katmandoo had been seized by a body of 8,000 troops—This doubtless will prevent any outrages being committed in our territories by the Nepalese, as it was lately rumoured their intentions were hostile towards the British, but now their attention will be otherwise directed, at least pro tem.

SALE OF CINNAMON GARDEN.

OBSERVER, AUGUST 13.

The second *unreserved* sale of part of the Moroottoo Cinnamon Garden took place yesterday at the Colombo Cutcherry. The 31 lots containing 297 acres put up, were first sold *separately* for £504 1 0, and afterwards collectively for £ 1405 or £ 4 14 7 per acre. In the *separate* sales the Natives were the only bidders, and in the collective sale they went as far as £ 1250; beyond that the competition was between the same two Bombay and Madras Civilians who bid against each other last month. The "Benighted" however this time got to the blind side of the "Duck" who, it may be remembered secured the first tract for a haunt.

From what we can learn the land sold yesterday is pretty much of the same quality as that disposed of last month; a fair investment for the money, but not an average of the Garden. As Government have determined to go on selling to the highest bidder and as there seem to be no purchasers with Capital in Ceylon, we hope to hear of a few more orders from the Presidencies, we would also take this opportunity of reminding our mercantile readers of the recent notice that has been given by Government of a reduction of 6d per lb in the duty upon 1st and 2d Sorts of Cinnamon after June next year

European Intelligence.

SPAIN.

(From the second edition of *Le Phare des Pyrenees.*)

BAYONNE, JUNE 28.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock that part of Balmaseda's band which fled from the Queen's troops and sought an asylum in France arrived at Bayonne. It is impossible to describe the state of destitution of these wretched creatures; and still, if one could forget the circumstances which brought those Spaniards to our territory, and if one could assist at this sight without feelings of humanity, there was certainly something very picturesque in their entry; but want of space compels us to adjourn these considerations to another number. The Spanish refugees who are at present at Marrac amount to 1,304. Amongst them are 176 officers, 1,041 soldiers, aed 7 women or children. This troop is composed of the remnants of the following corps—the Lancers of Valencia, the battalion of the Cid, the Battalion of La Mancha, the Battalion of Fidelity, and the Lancers of Arragon. All the accounts which arrive from the frontier agree upon this point—that wherever any of Balmaseda's band appeared the population pursued them with unceasing hostility. Every moment fresh bodies of refugees are presenting themselves at the frontier.

The Sub-Prefect of Bayonne has just returned from an inspection he was making along the frontier. He wished from personal observation to be assured that his orders were executed.

The civil and Military authorities have been incessantly engaged in keeping order, and in disarming the rebels who approach the French territory.

A letter from Saragossa of the 23d ult, in the *Phare* of Bayonne, says—"The Queens with their suite set out early yesterday morning for Barcelona. Their Majesties must have been much fatigued, as the populace did not allow them a moment's repose. The Queen-Regent remained till 2 in the morning in the balcony of her hotel, to view the aquatic *fête* in front of it; and at 4 Her Majesty was again stirring. Their Majesties suffered so greatly from the heat, they were obliged to stop at a common venta to get some water."

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Eevening

Some considerable purchases of Exchequer-bills were made by the Bank broker, which caused a rise in the price of those securities, and also rendered money somewhat easier. Consols are still 91¼ to ⅞. Exchequer-bills are 26s. to 8s. premium.

Very little has been done in the foreign house, and there has been scarcely any alteration in the prices. Spanish Actives are quoted 26⅝ to ¾; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 35⅛ to ⅝; Dutch 2½ per Cents., 53⅛ to ⅝.

The share market is flat. Great Western are 37 to 8 premium; Birghton, 7¼ to 7 discount; Brirmingham, 97 to 9 premium.

A meetiag of the shareholders in the Colonial Bank took place to-day, at which a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1839, was declared.

The long-agaitated enterprise of steam communication with India without passing through France seems at last to be in a fair way of accomplishment. The Peninsular Oriental Steam Company have announced that their vessels, which are of 51,00 tons and 450 horse power, will commence running monthly to Alexandria on the Ist of September next. It is understood that steamers to run in connexion with them from Suez to Calcutta will also shortly be started. It appears that steamers are also to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers through Egypt, which will not only accelerate the transit of passengers, but of the mails likewise.

The Bankrupt Bill, a subject of the greatest importance to all to whom the inhabitants of the United States, whether individuals or corporations, are indebted, is still under the consideration of Congress. The chief discussions on the subject are whether or not the provisions of the bill shall be compulsory, and whether they should extend to corporations. Those who are opposed to the exemption of corporations from the law contend that a voluntary bill will entirely destroy the credit of the country, as no person would think of disposing of goods on credit when a debtor could at once free himself from his obligations, and leave his creditor without remedy. A memorial from the New York "Chamber of Commerce" expresses the opinion that a bankrupt law, to be extensively useful, should be both compulsory and voluntary; that as a compulsory act it should apply to traders only, and as a voluntary act should require the sanction of a majority of creditors to release the applicant, with a discretionary power to the judge in cases of harship and oppression. The Chambers also suggests that the oposition of any law io be passed during the present session of Congress should be deferred to the 1st of July, 1841. Some regard as extremely ridiculous the notion that the bankrupt law should not apply to corporations, which require, it is contended, above all, a cautious supervision of their transactions. Such an application it is thought would drive out of existence (and very properly) all those banks which could not perform their functions, and impede the ruinous system of expansion and suspension. The Independent Sub-Treasury Bill is still under discussion.

An official notice from the Treasury department, dated June 1, 1840, gives the amount of Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of the 12th of October, 1837, the 2 1st of May, 1838, and Mrch 2, 1839, as drs. 19,567,086, 22c., of which amount were redeemed drs. 18,927,398 27c., leaving the sum of drs. 639,687 95c. The amount issued under the act of March 31, 1840, was drs. 1,427,166 14c., of which drs. 14,797 32c. were redeemed, leaving of that issue drs. 1,412,368 82c. which added to the sum previously outstanding of drs. 639,687 95c., gives as the aggregate outstanding amount drs. 2,052,056 77c.

Papers from Quebec to the 7th, and from Montreal to the 11th ult., notice a continued demand for money, and state that the applications for discounts at the different banks were unusually large for the season. Bank draughts on New York and London were quoted, for the former 2 per cent., and for the latter 10 per cent., premium. A comparative statement of arrivals, &c., at the port of Quebec to the 5th of June in the years 1839 and 1840 shows for the latter period a decrease in vessels of 6, in tonnage of 1,199, but an increase of passengers of 7,448.

The activity of the French deputies and peers representing localities between Orleans and Nantes, Paris and the Belgian frontier, Paris and Marseilles, on the subject of railroads, has been contrasted with the inactivity that prevails in the west and part of the south of France. They not only design to connect Nantes with Paris by the line from Orleans to Nantes, but also to connect Orleans to Lyons by a line from Orleans to Roanne, the project of law for which will be presented next session. By the Saone

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and the Canal Napolean Lyons is connected with Germany and Switzerland, and thus there is a complete system for allowing the ports of Nantes and Marseilles to supply the centre of France with foreign produce. On the other side, Marseilles and Cette are to be connected by a railroad, and Cette easily communicates with Perpignan, so that Marseilles will thus be put in communication by railroad with Spain, Paris, Switzerland, and Germany. Such a system is desired by the representatives of the parts of France to which it would apply. A surprise has been expressed that the other deputies have not shown equal anxiety. Bordeaux, it is suggested, might take as advantageous a position as Havre with facility of communication, and now there are transatlantic packets and colonial produce (besides her own) to the centre and north of France. The isolated position of Bordeaux has long been remarked, but such a scheme would restore her to importance.

EXPRESS FROM LIVERPOOL.

[The following appeared in a second edition of *The Times* of yesterday :—]

By the packet-ship United States, Captain Britton, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday afternoon, in 17 days from New York, we have received our files of New York papers to the 13th ult. inclusive.

The Canada papers received by the same conveyance are to the 10th.

At New York the exchange on England had fallen. The market opened at 106, and rose to 107¼; the prevailing rate was, however, 107, at which a large amount of sterling bills were offered, but there were few buyers. United States Bank Shares were quoted at 72½ in New York, and 75¾ in Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvanian Senate had agreed to the Tax Bill sent up to them by the House of Representatives and there was no doubt that the bill would receive the signature of the Governor. The money to be raised under this law is to be applied to the payment of the interest on the debts of the state. The amount expected to be raised is nearly a million dollars.

SHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 1.

The Rapid, from Demerara, has arrived at this port, sailed May 28 in company with the Medora, for Dublin; the Hebe sailed on the 12th of May for London, the Johnstone was to sail on the 15th of June for this port: the Unicorn was to sail on the 30th of May, and the Globe on the 5th of June, both for the Clyde, and the Eleanor on the 30th of May for Bristol. Left Loading the Laidmans and Demerara, for this port, and the Kingstone for Dublin, time of sailing uncertain. On the 23d of June, in lat. 48, long. 25, the Rapid spoke the Sarah, from this port to Quebec, and on the 24th, in lat. 48, long. 23, saw an American ship, with No. 3,974 (Marryat's Code) hoisted. Mr. John Don, a native of Scotland, died on board the Rapid on the 15th of June.

Arrived.—The Palmyra, from Demerara—Westchester and Orozembo, from Mobile—Teeumseh and Albree, from St. Joseph's—Halliwell, from St. Mark's—Columbine and Eli Whitney, from Savannah—Medora, from Charleston—Henry Hood, from New York—Poultney, from Baltimore—Glasgow, from Montreal, left Quebec on the 9th of June.—Lady Leigh, from Elsinore—Louisa, from Antwerp—Mary Elien, from London—Hecsor, from Mobile—United States, from New York—Blair and Falcon, from Barbadoes.

The Euterpe sailed from Laguayra on the 7th of May, and the Elizabeth on the 15th, both for Puerto Cabello. The Governor was to sail on the 19th for the Cape.

The Robert, from this port, had arrived at Cape Coast Castle, and sailed on the 30th of March for Bombay.

JULY 2.

Off the Port.—The George, for the Mediterranean—Mersey, for Jamaica.

CARNARVON, June 29.—The Jane, from New Orleans to Liverpool, on shore on the north bar, is discharging her cargo.

WESTPORT, June 29.—Part of the wreck of a large timber-laden vessel, with masts and spars, also several logs of timber, and some deals and staves, all apparently new, have been washed on shore near Belmullet.

GENOA, June 25.—It blew a violent gale from W. to W. N. W. yesterday till 7 p. m., during which several vessels in port drove from their anchors. A large Sardinian ship parted from her cables and drove on board the Leander, of Newcastle, and broke her chain cable.

A French ship drove foul of the Champion schooner, but neither received damage.

MATANZAS, May 21.—The Calypso, which sailed hence on the 10th inst. for Bremen, put back on the same day with three feet water in the hold, having sprung a leak. Cargo discharging.

The Wilhelmina, from Hamburgh for St. Thomas's with mainmast badly sprung, has put into Ramsgate.

The Eden, from London for New South Wales, has arrived at Sheerness.

GRAVESEND, June 30 and July 1.—Arrived, the Arno, from Matanzas—Anna Louisa, from New York—Bezelius, from Pillau—Louisa, from Konigsberg—Haabet, from Aalborg—Johannah Maria, from Hamburgh—Lady Williamson, from Montreal—Norden, from Sundswall—Johanna Catharina, from Elsfieth—Flora, from Rostock—Emerald, from Boulogne. Sailed, the Carnatic, for Calcutta—Brothers, for Malta—Urania, for Africa—Mercury, for Hamburgh—London, for Rotterdam—Johannes Minde, for Dram.

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, JULY 2.

The Batavier, from Rotterdam—Earl of Liverpool, from Ostend—Beverley, from Guernsey—Louisa, from Konigsberg—Rapid, and Geraldine, from Guernsey—Calpe, from Jersey—Glasgow, from Quebec—Phenix, from Havre—Belfast, from Calais.

ENTERED OUTWARDS FOR LOADING.

The Herald, for Tongkoo—Consolidad, for Bilboa—Anna Maria, for Calcutta—Hernhill, for Bordeaux—Vernon, and Windsor, for Calcutta—Antwerpen, for Antwerp—Enterprise, for Montreal.

CLEARED OUTWARDS WITH CARGO.

The Soho, for Antwerp—Tiro, for Dieppe—St. George, for Tongkoo—Charlotte, for Altona—Navarino, for Guernsey—John Coggin, for Dunkirk—Braganza, for Gibraltar—Tantivy, for Malta—Duke of Bedford, for Calcutta—Catherine, for the Cape—Goshawk, for Berbice.

CLEARED OUTWARDS WITH BALLAST.

The Stately, for Quebec—Margaret Catherine, and Britannia, for Oporto—Medemblick, for Medemblick—Centorion, for Quebec.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Royal Albert, from Sunderland to St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, 20th ult., lat. 48, long. 30, by the Frederica, arrived at Cork.

The John, of Greenock, for Bay, Chaleur, on the 7th ult. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by the Bellona, arrived in the Clyde.

The Redmond, from St. Jago, de Cuba to the Cape, May 16, lat. 20, N., long. 33.

The Exile (whaler), of London, out nine months, with 900 barrels, by the Prince George, arrived at Calcutta.

The Lycaming, from Trieste to Portsmouth.

The N. H., 15th ult., lat. 41, long. 47.

The Sarah, from Liverpool to Quebec, 23d ult., lat 48, long. 25, by the Rapid arrived at Liverpool.

FRANCE.

ATLAS, JULY 4.

The Chamber of Peers on Friday voted, by a majority of 111 against 19, the law prolonging the Charter of the Bank of France till December 31, 1867. In the same sitting, the Sugar Duties Bill was carried by 107 against 14.

Count Walewsky, formerly of the *Messager*, has a mission to Morocco.

Admiral Baudin has quitted Paris, to take the command of the expedition destined to act against Buenos Ayres.

M. Maurice d'Argout, son of the Governor of the Bank of France, is charged with a mission to Batavia, Manilla, and China.

It is stated by the *Constitutionnel* that the French government intends to take the most effective steps to carry on the war; that is, to resort to an enormous outlay by the erection of a line of fortresses, and a ditch to protect the colony of Algiers.

The *Moniteur* officially confirms the appointment of General Count Philip de Segur as ambassador to Berlin, to congratulate the new King on his accession.

The formation of the Paris and Rouen Railroad Company is duly authorised by royal ordonnance of the 28th, in Tuesday's *Moniteur*.

The news from Algiers was very distressing (as far as regarded Marshal Valée's army) in the French papers at the end of the last and beginning of the present week. On Wednesday, however, we received the following telegraphic despatch, dated Toulon on Sunday last:—"Two convoys entered Blida on the 21st and 22d inst.; General Corbin returned to Algiers on the 24th inst., bringing back our sick and wounded without having met a single Arab. Algiers, Sahel, and the plain are tranquil. The communications by telegraph, whice were said to have been suspended, had always continued to exist; the Marshal was expected at Blida on the 27th, and at Algiers about the 30th. The Arab deserters declared that Abd-el-Kadir's army were starving, and obliged to disperse in order to procure provisions, and that the Emir began to want money in order to pay his regular troops. All is quiet in the neighbourhood of Oran. Mules, horses, and cattle were abundant in the market of Mostaganem. The *Commerce* states, that the marines who were to have formed part of Admiral Baudin's force in his expedition against Buenos Ayres have been withdrawn, and that he must rely on his sailors; and the *Capitole*, commenting on this extract, says that this has been done by M. Thiers at the request of Lord Parmerston, because, if Admiral Baudin should succeed in capturing Buenos Ayres by a *coup de main*, the shameful failure of the English under General Whitelock would become too conspicuous.

SPAIN.

Canete was entered by Aspiroz on its desertion by the Carlists on the 17th; the Carlist fort of Bastelfabit was abandoned on the same day.

The Queen and her sister, the Infanta, arrived with the Queen Regent in safety at Saragossa on the 18th.

Segarra, the Carlist Catalonian chief, has made his surrender to the Queen's troops. General Concha, with a body of Christino troops; has had a singular advantage over Farcadell, in which it is said the Carlists lost 1,000 killed and wounded, and 1,500 prisoners. Balmaseda was described in a dispatch of the 26th as defeated, and flying before Ribera and Concha, and as retreating into France. A dispatch dated St. Jean de Luz on the 26th, adds, "The factious are entering France by Olette, Sara, and Minhos, 1,300 men, already arrived here, will leave to-morrow for Bayonne, Balmaseda is at Mann, with only 500 men."

A dispatch of the 29th says, "On the 25th, in the evening, General Concha beat Balmaseda, between Miranda de Araga and Tafalla, killing of the Carlists 100 men, and making 130 prisoners. Balmaseda had assumed the functions of Military Governor of Madrid. The 1,300 Carlists taken by General Concha in the action with Palacios had arrived in Madrid—their appearance is described as miserable.

A letter from Perpignan, of the 25th, which appears in the *Moniteur Parisien*, states that Cabrera is withdrawing the artillery from Berga, and destroying its fortifications, with the intention of setting fire to the town when he evacuates it.

Caberera appears to be hovering on the confines of Catalonia and Upper Arragon: he has now to choose between the fate of Balmaseda, to be driven for shelter into France; or the course of Segarra and Serrador, submit to the Queen.

Don Carlos has been accused of aiding in a plot to poison the Queen Regent of Spain. He denounces the accusation as a miserable invention of the French police to excuse his continued confinement in a fortress.

HANOVER.

The *Hanover Gazette* of the 23d announces the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in that capital from Ems. After paying a visit to the King and Queen at the Palace of Montbrettant, the Czar left for Hamburgh.

HOLLAND.

Count Leopold Van Stirum died at the Hague on the 23d of June, at a very advanced age. He was General of infantry, Governor of the Hague, member of the first Chamber of States General, and Grand Cross of both the orders of the Netherlands. With Count Hogendeep and Count Vander Duyer Van Moarsdam he boldly put himself at the head of the natives in 1813, to restore the independence of his country.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence was received from Odessa by the last steamer, announcing the landing of 30,000 Russian troops on the coast of Circassia, to be immediately employed in the reconstruction of the ruined forts. The point selected for their disembarking was the very southern extremity of the coast, and but little frequented by the people of the country. No attempt, it appears, was made to oppose them. Their further progress will, in all probability, be more difficult. The Circassians now are well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition; and, according to the statements of their countrymen, have determined to fight the Russians wherever they meet them.

CRACOW.

The free city has presented a memorial to Lord Melbourne to entreat his influence with her Majesty in order that Great Britain, in conjunction with France, would explicitly demand a fundamental revision of conditions which guarante the existence of the state of Cracow, both in its internal arrangement and its connexion with its neighbours.

AMERICA.

The New York papers give news from Texas and Mexico. The former brings intelligence of the death of two of the bravest officers in the Texian service, and a mutiny among the regular troops. It would seem that Col. Wells, of the cavalry, and Capt. Reed, of the infantry, had some words, which led to a duel, in which Capt. Reed was killed on the spot, and Col. Wells mortally wounded.

The Mexican news is that Zapata, having been beheaded by the centralists, his brother gathered a force with which the Indians joined, and the federal flag was said to triumph in the northern states. The most interesting fact is that the Camanches (Indians) had come down in a large number, and brought in two Mexican women taken from San Antonio river about a year ago. They still have some American prisoners in their possession, whom they appear very unwilling to return.

From the Galveston (Texas) papers we hear that the arrival at Houston of a cask of ice has caused quite a sensation. The Indians in the upper country are reported to be very troublesome. The settlers have lost nearly all their horses, and several negroes.

The latest arrivals from the United States speak with horror of the attacks of the Indians on their persecutors in Florida; but can any instance of the wild justice of revenge surprise us when wrought by the native of the forest against the civilzed white man who has hunted him down with blood-hounds?

AFFIRMATION BILL, by Mr. HAWES, Mr. BROTHERTON, and Mr. EWART.

The object of this measure is to provide a general form of affirmation for all persons who believe the taking of any oath to be forbidden by their duty towards God.

It recites the indulgence hitherto given to divers sects of Christian Dissenters, and the expediency of extending it as above.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the act, any person seeking this indulgence is to appear before two justices in the place of his residence; and if the justices are satisfied by the testimony of one or more credible witnesses, that such person is "of good moral and religious character, and of the Christian religion, and that he conscientiously believes the taking of any oath to be forbidden by the law of God," the justices are to give him a certificate of his appearance, and of their satisfaction as to the points just quoted.

After that (within three months) he is to appear before the same justice, and to subscribe a declaration in a book to be kept for the purpose, that he conscientiously believes the taking of an oath to be forbidden by the law of God.

The bill then prescribes the form of an affirmation, in the same tenor, to be made on all occasions on which in like cases an oath would be otherwise required.

If any body makes the last affirmation, not having made the preliminary declaration, he is to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a period not exceeding six months; and if he affirm falsely, he is to be punished as a perjurer.

A fee of 3*s*. 6d. is to be paid for the preliminary declaration to the officer of the court in which the same shall be made.

A MILITARY DOG.—Every one who has, witnessed a review or field day of the 11th Hussars, since their stay in this city (Canterbury) must have noticed a rough black and white dog of the terrier breed, known as the "Major," which has constantly attended them, and seemed so thoroughly acquainted with their evolutions, that even in their most rapid wheeling and charging, he was always in his place, and never met with an accident. It appears he is, or was the property of Mr. Jennings, a butcher in Northgate, and that he "enlisted" about 15 months ago; since which his home has been the sentry-box, and he has been a welcome member of every mess. The confusion and want of comfort occasioned by preparations for marching, induced him, one Monday, to visit his old master; and when, on Monday morning, the 1st division of the regiment marched, he joined them in passing through Northgate; but he soon discovered that his favourite attraction, the "band," was wanted, and his master had little difficulty in retaining him. On Tuesday morning he looked anxiously after the baggage-waggons and escorts, as if suspicious of something going on; but when, yesterday, the sound of trumpet and drum announced the approach of "head-quarters," there was no holding him; he bounded over the shop hatch-way, and placed himself between Lord and Lady Cardigan, at the head of the regiment, immediately behind his favourite band, and thus marched out of Canterbury. The "Major" appears devoted to a military life, and will, no doubt be well treated. We, ourselves, do not quite believe the doctrine of Pythagoras; but they who do, cannot reasonably entertain a doubt that the soul of some defunct drum-major (perhaps formerly belonging to the very regiment,) has passed into the body of the faithful "Major."—*Kentish Observer.*

An American told me a good story the other day, talking of Mrs. TROLLOPE's book. "That Mrs. TROLLOPE," said he, "is a tarnation woman, I calculate, and doesn't know what she is writing about. I could tell her some yarns, I guess, that would make some fun in her book. But I wouldn't. A friend of mine, a Kentucky man, a man that could fly in the air, or live in the sea for a twelvemonth, or swallow the whol of the union at one mouthful, was at a ball in my town once, and all of a sudden he came running into the room, calling out 'Stop the ball! stop the music! stop the ball!' 'What's the matter friend' said a man from New York to him. 'Stop the ball!' said the Kentucky mane They were all in a tarnation fuster, and so thes music stopped, and the people gaped at him like wonder. 'What's the matter?' said one—'what's the matter?' said another. 'I guess, you'll wait till I tell you,' says the Kentucky man; 'thi. is the matter;? that infernal savage, Major SCHWASSER has been in the next room, asking my wife to elope. Guns and tornados, but I'll spiphlicate him; I'll send a challenge into his soul, I calculate, that will shiver him into nothing. I'm an alligator, and I'll eat him. While he was talking, in came the major. 'Major. SCHWASSER,' says the Kentucky man, 'can you live in the water like a fish? 'No,' says the major, 'but I can burrow like a rabbit.' 'I calculate major,' says the Kentucky man, 'that you'rea, dead man. You have been asking my wife to elope, and I'll run through you like a flash of lightning.' 'Your wife?' says the major, 'was she your wife?' 'I should like to know who's she is, if she's not mine,' says the Kentucky man. 'Well, I'm a crow if I knew she was your wife, or I'd no more have ——' 'You didn't know she was my wife, major?' says the Kentucky man. 'No more,' says the major, 'than I knew nothing.' 'Then give me your hand major,' says the Kentucky man; 'as you didn't know she was my wife, there's no offence, I guess. So go on with the ball.' There's a story for Mrs. TROLLOPE. She may make picture of it, if she likes."

BRIBERY.—There are many and powerful religious bodies in this country: not merely sectarian and congregational, but religious association for the express purpose of protecting public morals. Yet who ever heard of one of these sects, congregations, or associations, making an effort to prevent bribery? They meddle with many things over which no law could or ought to have any control; some of them propose to make people pious and sober by act of Parliament; but none has petitioned Parliament to put an end to a crime which Parliament, if it pleased, could destroy in a week. Why is this? Whence this partial sort of morality;—this affectation of goodness within certain limits? Why so much respect paid to some crimes, while so much abhorrence is affixed to others? Why should not the pulpit that so eloquently instructs the poor not to steal from the rich, instruct them also not to take aribes from the rich; and why is not the wealthy panderer to vice, the great criminal of all, the tempter of the poor to crime, denounced by our preachers as vehemently as the drunkard, the adulterer, and the pick-pocket? Is there not a reason for this? Cannot the reader guess at a cause for so winking at one vice, while the eye is opened with a broad stare upon the other? May it not be that the crimes so eloquently denounced are the crimes of the poor against the rich—of the lowly against the high-born; whereas the equally great crime, so delicately overlooked, against which no warning voice is ever raised from the pulpit, is the crime of rich and poor alike—but committed by the poor at the instigation and for the sole benefit of the rich?—*Somerset County Gazette.*

LORD ABERDEEN'S SCOTTISH CHURCH BILL.—We have obtained a copy of the Earl of Aberdeen's bills, which he calls "An act to remove doubts respecting the admission of ministers to benefices in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland," and with respect to which bill no Scotchman can entertain any doubt whatever. The plan of the noble earl is pure and unsophisticated *humbug*; and there will not be found one person of sane mind throughout the length and breadth of Scotland who will not view it as a piece of insulting mockery. The man must be very acute indeed who can point out any distinction between the state of things in the Church of Scotland before the passing of the Veto Act and the pretended confession to the congregation under this act. The presbytery were always the judges of the fitness of a presentee, as well as of the objections to his character; but when was a presentee ever rejected on account of unfitness? The *gifts and qualities for the cure of a* parish may be such that no objection can be stated to them; and yet the parishioners may consider it a penance to be doomed to listen Sabbath after Sabbath to the possesor of them. In town parishes, the consiquence of imposing a dull dry minister on a congregation will be merely to fill the meeting houses of the seceder and relief ministers; but in country parishes the evil is irremediable—*Chronicle*

——Lord Aberdeen's measure embodies the principles of Dr. Cook's overture adopted by the Assembly of 1833, but superseded by the Veto Act; and some hints have also been taken from Dr. Muir. The bill differs from all the others which have been proposed, inasmuch as it does not exclude female communicants from the right of objection. That it will receive the approbation of the church is not to be expected; and Lord Aberdeen, instead of allaying discontent, may find that he has succeeded only in adding fuel to the fires of ecclesiastical controversy.—*Edinburgh Weekly chronicle.*

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